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THE ENGLISH MUNICIPALITIES AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE unemployed problem in England is one of nearly ten years' standing. It has regularly presented itself each winter since that of 1885, and owing to reasons partly economic and partly political, it has become increasingly pressing during the last four years, especially in London. In 1885 it was doubted whether the distress then existing in London was chronic or exceptional. As concerns that particular year this question was never satisfactorily settled. The writer was one of several representatives of the "Pall Mall Gazette," who spent a week in endeavoring to obtain specific and reliable information which would help in the settlement of the question. The search, as far as it went—it was confined to one long and fairly representative street in East London, in which every house and every room was taken—was made with detail and thoroughness. The street had been selected with the advice of two East London residents, one of whom was a clergyman of the Church of England, and the other a pastor of the oldest and perhaps the most important Congregational Church in the East End.

The impression left on the mind of the writer was that in 1885, at any rate, the distress was chronic, that is to say, only

what would usually be found at the East End in mid-winter in any ordinary year. This, however, is only a personal opinion. Whether it is correct or not hardly matters now; for the cry of the unemployed made itself heard in the winter of 1885 as it had never succeeded in making itself heard before, and early in the following year, the Local Government Board, the State Department at Whitehall, which has charge of all Municipal and Poor Law relief matters in England, made a new departure with a view to meeting a recurrence of the unemployed trouble in succeeding winters.

To understand what has been done by the Central Government and the municipalities in attempting to deal with this problem in the winters which have intervened between 1886 and 1894, it is necessary to remember that in England two separately constituted and popularly elected local bodies deal respectively with Poor Law relief and with municipal affairs. The first of these bodies is known as the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Poor; the other is the Town Council. The line dividing the duties of the two local bodies is clearly drawn. Each levies its own rate of local tax, and every householder pays his quota to the tax on an assessment, which is based upon the value of the dwelling or business premises he occupies. In their main outlines the duties of these two local bodies, each in its own sphere, are uniform all over England; and each is under the direct and strict supervision of the Local Government Board, whose President is a Member of Parliament and usually of the Cabinet. The oversight exercised by his Department is exceedingly close and constant. It embraces much financial and administrative detail; and neither a Poor Law Board nor a Town Council, unless it have the consent of the Local Government Board, can go beyond its clearly defined duties without finding itself very quickly brought to account.

The Poor Law Boards as they are now constituted have existed since 1834. The Town Councils derive their charters from an Act of Parliament passed in 1835. All the municipal charters do not date from that time; but practically they are all founded upon the same measure.

Until ten years ago each of these two local bodies confined itself exclusively to its own work. The Board of Guardians attended to the relief of the poor in and outside of the workhouse; and the Town Council confined itself to lighting, cleansing, paving and sewerage of the urban territory under its administrative control. The Socialistic legislation of the last ten or fifteen years has added to the work of the Town Council; but until the unemployed problem became, as it now is, apparently a permanent factor in English life, and pushed its way into local and national politics, town councils did not concern themselves with any local distress which might be due to depression in trade. The care of those who suffered from the depression, and who were in actual distress, was left entirely to the local Poor Law Board.

There are 648 of these Poor Law Boards. There is not a corner of England, however remote, which is outside the organization of one or other of them, and the Poor Law itself is such that no man, woman or child, anywhere in England, need lack shelter, clothing, food, or medical or surgical relief. At no time since the unemployed problem came to the front, have the spokesmen of the discontent, whether on Tower Hill, London, on the Exchange Flags, Liverpool, in the parks in Manchester, or on the sandhills at Newcastle, ever complained that means for the relief of the poor were lacking. What they have all along complained of are the conditions under which relief is given, and the difficulty of obtaining work and thereby earning the means which shall save people from being compelled to accept Poor Law relief and comply with the Poor Law conditions.

The conditions are undoubtedly stringent. The orders of the Local Government Board governing relief of able-bodied men provide that no relief shall be given to any able-bodied male person while he is employed for wages or other hire or remuneration by any person, and that every able-bodied male person, if relieved out of the workhouse, shall be set to work by the Guardians, and be kept employed under their direction and superintendence so long as he continues to receive relief.

The Poor Law leaves it to each Board of Guardians to deter-

mine whether it will administer outdoor relief or not, and when a Board decides in the negative, as many of them do, all applicants are dealt with inside the workhouse. A man who is out of work, and applies to a Board where this rule holds good, is compelled to go into the workhouse or go away empty-handed. If he is a married man, and accepts the only relief thus offered, he is compelled to go into the workhouse with his family. He may remain there as long as he likes. Work will be found for him, and he will be compelled to perform it; but when he leaves the workhouse to look for work outside, he must take his family with him. If he fails, he and his family may return to the workhouse until such time as the man determines on making a second search, or hears of work through friends.

It cannot be denied that the stigma of pauperism attaches to relief received under these conditions, and this has been the burden of the complaint of the leaders of the unemployed in the series of winter agitations in London, and in some parts of provincial England since 1885. Then again, the unemployed, through their spokesmen, have insisted that they did not want relief, but wanted work, and they have demanded that the local authorities should find work for them. They have ignored the Boards of Guardians; they have acted as though there were no Poor Law, and have made their demands to the Town Councils and to the vestries which take the place of Town Councils in London. These bodies have legally no more to do with finding work for men who are unable to find it for themselves than they have with the foreign or colonial policy of England.

Of recent years, however, the labor vote has asserted itself in municipal as well as in national politics. Some of the vestries and Town Councils have become exceedingly deferential to labor; and this is not surprising, in view of what has been happening in a number of the State Departments, such as the Admiralty and the War Office, and the decisive drift towards Socialism which has set in at Westminster.

Whatever has been done by the town councils and the vestries has been done with the sanction, if not at the instance of

the Local Government Board. In 1866, when Mr. Ritchie was the President and Lord Salisbury's Government was in power, the Board in London sent out a circular to the municipalities dealing with the provision of work for the unemployed. As will be seen, it was intended to meet the case put forward by the spokesmen of the unemployed. This is clear from its reference to "the spirit of independence," and to "the stigma of pauperism," and also from the suggestions as to the way in which municipal authorities might find work for the unemployed.

"The spirit of independence which leads so many of the working classes to make great personal sacrifices rather than incur the stigma of pauperism," reads the circular, "is one which deserves the greatest sympathy and respect, and which it is the duty and interest of the community to maintain by all the means at its disposal. Any relaxation of the general rule at present obtaining, which requires as a condition of relief to able-bodied male persons, on the ground of their being out of employment, the acceptance of an order of admission to the workhouse, or the performance of an adequate task of work as a labor test, would be most disastrous, as tending directly to restore the condition of things which, before the reform of the Poor Laws, destroyed the independence of the laboring classes and increased the Poor Rate until it became an almost insupportable burden. It is not desirable that the working classes should become familiarized with Poor Law relief, and if the honorable sentiment which now leads them to avoid it is broken down, it is probable that recourse will be had to this provision on the slightest occasion. What is required in the endeavor to relieve artisans and others who have hitherto avoided Poor Law assistance, and who are temporarily deprived of employment, is:

- "1. Work which will not involve the stigma of pauperism;
- "2. Work which all can perform, whatever may have been their previous avocations;
- "3. Work which does not compete with that of other laborers at present in employment; and

"Lastly, work which is not likely to interfere with the resumption of regular employment in their own trades by those who seek it."

This circular was first issued in 1886, by the President of the Local Government Board under a Conservative Government. It was reissued in succeeding years during the existence of the Salisbury Government, and in 1892, when the Gladstone Administration came into power, and Mr. H. H. Fowler succeeded Mr. Ritchie at the Local Government Board, Mr. Fowler endorsed and reissued the circular of 1886.

In the spring of 1893 stock was taken of the work which had been carried out by the municipalities in the spirit of the circular. There are 673 municipal authorities, not including Poor Law and school boards. Of these only 73 took action. Of the six hundred who took no action, 527 reported that in the winter of 1892-3 there was no exceptional want of employment in their districts; 19 reported that distress was observable, but left the matter to the Poor Law Boards; and 54 ignored the circular altogether. In some cases the local authorities which declined to take action sharply resented the course the Local Government had taken in suggesting duties to the municipalities, which had hitherto been regarded as altogether outside their sphere, and duties for which they regarded the Poor Law Guardians as not only the legal and recognized authorities, but also the most capable.

Each winter the lack of work has been most acutely felt in the metropolis; and, as in London the unemployed have never lacked organizers and spokesmen, and as the newspapers have regularly reported their meetings, popular pressure on the local authorities to act on the lines of the Local Government Board circular has been greater even relatively than in other parts of the country. More than half of the sixty reports sent in by the municipalities to the Labor Department were from local authorities in London.

For ten weeks the Paddington Vestry found work for five men for five and a half days a week painting the carts used in the summer for street sprinkling. The men were paid sixpence

per hour and worked ten hours a day. The work was very satisfactorily done. It was plain straightforward painting, such as any novice could easily manage. The Kensington Vestry tried stone-breaking, paid for at the rate of threepence a hundredweight. No success attended the experiment, for the Vestry reported that the work was unsatisfactory in quality, and that the stone-breaking cost three shillings and fourpence halfpenny a ton more than if done by skilled labor. The Fulham Vestry spent £298 in wages for men employed in clearing away snow. It offers no remarks on the success or non-success of its efforts. There is, however, in the Fulham report the significant remark that "men idling were discharged." The Hanover Square Vestry for some weeks found work at road repairing for an average of forty men a day. They were paid fourpence halfpenny and fivepence an hour. The surveyor who had charge of the work gives it as his opinion that the "result has been simply to benefit the men employed at an increased expenditure of £2,000 over the annual estimates for labor and material." The Hampstead Vestry found work for twenty men at stone-breaking; for seven at painting; and for ten days it employed on an average 208 men at snow sweeping. In the stone yard and at painting the men worked well. Of the snow sweepers it is reported that they "were idle, incapable of hard work, and not amenable to discipline." "Many belonged," it was added, "to the class of permanently unemployed," which is the official and English way of stating that they were corner men, loafers.

The St. Pancras Vestry had daily in its service for a month thirty-three men who could not find work elsewhere. They were employed at street sweeping. Of their work, the Vestry reports that it was inferior as compared with that done by ordinary laborers, by the men engaged all the year round in the services of the Vestry. The Hackney Board of Works tried stone-breaking, painting and carpentering work, and expended £1,043 in wages to 1,000 men. All that it reports is that the carpenters struck work the first day for trades-union rate of wages. The Shoreditch Vestry had in its employ between November and

March on an average twenty-nine men a day. They repaired the roads and broke stone, and in the opinion of the Vestry, "the experiment was eminently successful." The Camberwell Vestry at one time and another during the winter had 2,248 men at work, painting and cleaning the exterior of the Vestry Hall, and removing snow. The Vestry paid full rates for all labor, skilled and unskilled, and reports that the work "being executed in the depths of winter, was considered fair." The Lambeth Vestry, for about seven weeks, found work for thirty-seven men a day at road sweeping. "A large number of the men," it reports, "were of the ordinary loafing class." The Newington Vestry for fifteen weeks employed on an average fifty men a day at road cleansing, and reports that the result was not satisfactory.

Finchley and Edmonton are far-outlying London suburbs. At Finchley work was offered at fivepence an hour; but declined by the unemployed "on the ground that their ordinary wage was sixpence." Road and ditch cleaning and sewage-farm work were provided by the Edmonton Local Board, and it is reported that the men who accepted it stuck to it better than in previous years, and that the "work was well done, but required extra supervision."

Work of a similar description was found for the unemployed by the municipalities in a number of provincial towns. At Berwick twenty-four men a day were employed for four weeks in levelling a recreation ground. It was reported that "a few men would not work, and tried to prevent others from doing so." At Consett "some men worked only half a day a week." At Pudsey a sewer was constructed which "cost much more than if done in the ordinary way by contract." At Sheffield £2,207 were expended in wages paid to men who were put to road-making and stone-breaking. Nothing is said concerning the character of the work done. A labor agency was established by the Sheffield corporation, and of "a great number of the applicants" it was reported, "that they were of the class that is chronically out of work." At Liverpool a building site was excavated and cleared. The men were paid on piece

work; but it was reported that the work "cost more than if done under ordinary conditions."

For three and a half days 1,570 men were employed in clearing away snow at Manchester. The superintendent of the street-cleaning department has put on record his opinion "that the men did not earn half their wages (fourpence an hour) and were generally of the loafing class, and not accustomed to continuous labor." "Results as satisfactory as could be expected from that class of labor," sums up the opinion of the Rochdale Town Council as to the work done by the unemployed in laying out a recreation ground. Similar work was provided at St. Helen's. It was not, however, done "as satisfactorily as it should have been, owing to the character of the men employed." At Widnes the sewerage of new streets "cost ten per cent. more than if done under ordinary circumstances." "The men could not," it was added, "compete with ordinary labor."

The only other report which is worth quoting is that from Hastings. There thirty-eight men were employed six hours a day, six days a week, at five pence an hour in painting the park railings. No information is given as to how the work was done; but it is reported that the painters' trade unions protested against the rate of wages which was being paid.

Three or four important facts stand out from the reports of the municipalities. The most important is that except in a few isolated instances the class of men described in the Local Government Board circular who honestly dread the pauper stigma did not come within the scope of any of these schemes. For the most part the men seem to have been a class which would have worked just as loyally at task-work given out by the Board of Guardians as at work undertaken by the town councils.

It must be remembered, also, that in hardly any case was work actually made for the unemployed by the municipal authorities. It would have been wrong in policy and demoralizing in its effects to have done so. All that the municipalities did was to anticipate work, in some cases to allow it to be undertaken at an unfavorable season, which would have had to be

discharged later on in the regular way. Thus, although work was found for the unemployed, there was just so much work the less to be done by the men who were trained for it, and who looked to it for employment in the ordinary condition of things.

The sixty or seventy experiments which were made must have the effect of greatly narrowing the popular use of the term unskilled labor. It would seem that there is little work which can be classed as unskilled, "work which all can perform, whatever may have been their previous avocations." According to the reports of the municipal engineers, sewerage, road-making, the grading of parks and gardens, and even stone-breaking, gravel-digging, and street-sweeping, cannot any longer be classed as unskilled work. Strength and endurance are needed for all this class of work, and also some degree of skill. Yet in the past it has all been carelessly grouped under the one comprehensive term of unskilled labor, and popularly regarded as work upon which any man may be put if nothing better or more suitable is offering for him.

By far the most important result of the experiences of the municipal authorities with the unemployed must be to check the drift towards extreme municipal Socialism; and to put an end to the idea that it is possible in England to have two satisfactory systems of relief for the needy, working side by side, one under the Poor Law, strictly safe-guarded, and the other a much more easy-going system administered by the municipalities.

EDWARD PORRITT.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

THE sentiment of charity has been invoked so widely this winter on the ground of special economic conditions that this very fact may lend support to the growing impression that all destitution finds its ultimate cause in economic forces, and must be dealt with from that point of view. Many persons take an extraordinary emergency like the present one as an index of ordinary laws of social and economic variation and misfortune, only intensified by circumstances for which the sufferers are not responsible. Others, forgetting perhaps the want of thrift and economy on their own part, and finding themselves stranded by a panic, adopt the belief that economic causes explain the whole amount of destitution with which society suffers, and without further inquiry, throw in their lot with the discontented and revolutionary classes as the enemies of the rich and more successful. Still others follow in the wake of this unsifted public opinion and join their moral influence to this same belief, and the real causes of the matter are either uninvestigated or deliberately concealed. But there is no better time than the present to call attention to some very important facts, while many students of the problem are interested to know the real causes of this eternal want which the effort of all the ages has not fully relieved, and seems scarcely to diminish at all. What I wish to note is the remote moral and intellectual and perhaps physical causes that escape our observation, in the hurry-scurry of relieving the misery we see about us. They may be called individual causes, as opposed to the economic or socio-economic causes, which so many of our would-be reformers are hawking about. To treat them as individual leaves open the question whether they are moral or natural. In fact some cases are one, some the other, and some are both. But all of them weaken the claims of the Socialist and his school.

The facts here referred to confirm a very interesting remark

by Mr. Dugdale in his history of the Jukes family, which runs counter to the common assumption that poverty excuses considerable crime, and corroborates the less common opinion that want is most intimately connected with defects of nature or character. This remark of Mr. Dugdale's was that crime, as compared with pauperism, indicates vigor, while with true criminals pauperism either occurs in old age or in childhood, and is not synchronous with the term of the properly criminal career. In the first place, if these statements be true for other classes as they generalize the facts about the Jukes family, and it is proper to remark that criminal statistics bear out the assertion, then the causal relation of destitution and crime is the reverse of the popular notion. Crime is the cause of destitution, and not destitution the cause of crime. This is the first diminution of economic causes chargeable with want. But the second is still more interesting. If pauperism indicates a want of vigor, it shows that the general condition is allied to that which gives rise to shiftlessness, and we should expect to find in statistics evidence of this in the ages of those who apply for relief.

This is the very interesting fact borne out by the last Report of Charities and Corrections for New York City, for the year 1890. Of 2002 commitments to the almshouse by far the largest number represents those whose industrial vigor has not been great, and such as it was has been exhausted. The following table shows these results:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Percentage.
Under 20 years	15	5	20	1.
Between 20 and 30	57	34	91	4.5
“ 30 and 40	75	42	117	5.8
“ 40 and 50	116	84	200	10
“ 50 and 60	210	216	426	21.4
“ 60 and 70	340	316	656	32.7
“ 70 and 80	193	200	393	19.6
“ 80 and 90	49	44	93	4.6
“ 90 and 100	2	2	4	0.2
Over 100	1	1	2	0.1
Totals	1058	944	2002	100.

Now it will be noticed that $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of this number are over 60 years of age, when we must suppose a considerable decline of vitality. We should probably be justified in adding those between 50 and 60 years of age for this class of people, and this runs the number up to 79 per cent., representing those past the age of most vigor, while the number between 20 and 40 years is very small, being only 10 per cent. Poverty, therefore, it will be noticed, is associated with declining vitality, while if it were due wholly or mainly to economic conditions it should affect those below fifty quite as much as those above it. The same number of years is represented between 20 and 50 as between 50 and 80, and yet the percentages are 20 and 74 for those respective periods. Economic causes would act without any selections or preferences of classes. Hence we can only conclude that a large portion of these cases is due to individual defects, either of nature or character. It is interesting to remark that the proportion of males and females is about equal all the way through.

This result must be compared with the commitments to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and it will be found that the largest number of crimes fall in that period previous to declining vigor, showing that destitution can hardly be regarded as the cause of crime. The following table shows this very clearly, and it is noticeable that the number of convicts is nearly the same as that of the paupers:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Percentage.
Under 15 years	7	4	11	0.5
From 15 to 20.....	395	25	420	20.2
" 20 to 25.....	452	56	508	24.4
" 25 to 30.....	337	48	385	18.5
" 30 to 35.....	204	28	232	11.
" 35 to 40.....	175	23	198	9.5
" 40 to 45.....	98	21	119	5.7
" 45 to 50.....	76	14	90	4.3
" 50 to 55.....	56	7	63	3.
" 55 to 60.....	25	5	30	1.5
" 60 to 65.....	7	3	10	0.5
Over 65	11	3	14	0.7
Totals	1843	237	2080	100.

The striking fact about this table is that 94 per cent. of the crimes are committed before the criminal reaches fifty years of age, nearly 75 per cent. being committed before forty, while only about 6 per cent. fall in the period of declining vigor. If destitution be the cause of the crime, and if destitution be the effect of economic causes, we should expect these influences to affect crime without special reference to age, and perhaps they ought to affect old age more than any other period. But this does not appear to be the case, and statistics from other prisons bear out the same conclusion. Economic causes could hardly be selective in their influence upon persons. This is especially confirmed by the remarkable difference between the number of male and the number of female convicts. Women are more subject to the pitiless influence of economic conditions than men and should represent the largest number of destitute, and, therefore, the largest number of crimes, if destitution be taken as a cause of crime. But this is the reverse of the true case, and is so strikingly the reverse that it confirms the supposition that crime is associated with vigorous capacities, while the nearer equality of ratios between male and female paupers, from the known weaker nature of woman, doubly confirms the opinion that pauperism is connected with defective character or constitution.

This conclusion is again confirmed by the figure from the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, whither the semi-criminals are sent on account of smaller offences against the law. The following table shows the facts:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Percentage.
Under 17 years	69	2	71	0.3
From 17 to 20.....	904	210	1114	5.
" 20 to 25.....	1625	1222	2847	12.7
" 25 to 35.....	3668	2548	6216	27.8
" 35 to 50.....	4636	3299	7935	35.5
" 50 to 65.....	1632	1961	3593	16.
Over 65	310	254	564	2.5
Totals	12844	9496	22340	100.

In this table we find 81 per cent. of the commitments before the age of fifty, and only 19 per cent. after that period. Practically the whole of this 81 per cent. falls within the period of physical and intellectual maturity, if we include the 5 per cent. between 17 and 20 years of age, but 76 per cent. if that be excluded. Here again, there is no reason to suspect economic influences as a main cause, if they are to be regarded as a cause at all. There is a disparity again between the men and women, though it is not so great as in the previous table, the males being 58 and the females 42 per cent. Unfortunately there are no means of determining the reason for this difference, which might be approximately calculated if the report had given the employments represented by the female commitments, which is done only for the penitentiary. In this domestics represent 51 per cent. and housekeepers 22 per cent., the two together being 73 per cent. This class cannot plead economic excuse for their crimes, as their lot is by no means a hard one in respect of food, clothing and lodging. If, therefore, we can suppose that the same ratio would hold for the petty crimes of females sent to the workhouse, as is more than probable in the case, the offences being more numerous for their petty character, we can readily understand why the proportion of females is so large in that department, and would not feel obliged to reckon with purely economic causes to account for it. Of course, there are no figures to substantiate this conjecture, and we do not assert it for more than it is worth. But it is strong enough to throw the burden of proof upon those who assume that the cause is economic rather than moral. The only reason for supposing the former instead of the latter is the fact that in the almshouse the proportion of males and females is about equal, and were it not for evident incompetency in the case the consistency of the fact with the indiscriminating influence of economic causes would render the supposition of economic excuse very plausible. But the fact, on the one hand, that crime of any kind is associated with vigorous vitality, and the farther facts on the other that the more serious crimes of females are without economic excuse and that the petty offences

of the same class are likely to be more numerous, are considerations which stand in the way of attaching any great importance to the coincidence just marked between the ratio (42 per cent.) of females and males (58 per cent.) and the unselective character of economic causes.

Another interesting confirmation of the general view here maintained comes from a comparison between the marital condition of the convicts and that of the paupers. In the penitentiary 1315, or 63 per cent. of the convicts, were *single*; 637, or 31 per cent., were married, and 128, or 6 per cent., were widowed. Now if destitution be the cause of crime it ought to affect married life more than single, as married persons are more handicapped in the struggle for existence than the unmarried, and statistics show that by far the largest amount of *worthy* poverty is associated with the marital state. Hence, when the largest amount of crime is connected with single life, it is without economic excuse. Because if destitution be the cause of crime, and if it affects married more than unmarried persons, the largest portion of criminals should come from married life, while the actual statistics show nearly two-thirds of them are single.

Unfortunately the marital condition of the paupers is not given in the Report. But the figures from the reports of the charity organizations in the United States are quite uniform in their conclusions that nearly all the applicants for relief are either married or affected by previous marriage, while the percentage of single persons is very small, not being over 15 per cent., and very generally as low as 10. In Buffalo, New York, for ten years it averaged only 3 per cent., and for the last year, 1893, it is reported as only *one* per cent. for all new cases investigated. This only shows that single men and women are more or less independent of economic influences, and that others are handicapped by their own volition in the incumbrances of marital responsibilities, where a like prudence with the unmarried would secure them exemption from poverty. If now we could only compare this result with that of the paupers in the almshouse, we might find it very instructive. The prob-

ability is that the majority of them are single, and that fact might seem to confirm the supposition that economic influences were the cause of their condition. But when the statistics show that 79 per cent. represent the declining period of industrial vigor, and the number of women is 114, or 5 per cent., less than the men, though they should be more numerous according to the theory of economic causes, we can readily see that, in spite of the probably unmarried condition of the majority and its immunities, the causes must be individual, varying between incompetency, intemperance, shiftlessness and allied defects of constitution and character, economic conditions being only incidental. This is the impression also of most persons in the management of almshouses, in regard to the majority of the inmates. In fact, it is the contrast between the few single applicants for relief in charity organizations and the single paupers of the almshouse that is the most striking incident in the case, going to show that the same causes can hardly be assumed, and confirming the opinion that natural and moral influences are the main agency in the result.

Of course we do not pretend that more than a suggestion is to be maintained by the statistics quoted. They require to be supported by those running over a period of years. But since they represent what would be inferred *a priori* from the supposition of other than economic causes, and confirm each other from different points of view, they are certainly entitled to recognition for their suggestiveness in regard to the problem upon which a more scientific investigation and tabulation of results in the future may throw much light.

JAMES H. HYSLOP.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

THERE is no subject of national importance about which so much has been written and of which so little is generally known as the immigration question. In view of the fact that the attention of the public has again been turned to this subject by reason of the present condition of the unemployed in this country, an account of our immigration laws, of their working, and of the changes that should be made in them, seems particularly opportune just now.

It is an essential to the intelligent consideration of this subject that we should have some idea of the numbers of immigrants who have come and who are coming to this country, and of the effects of this immigration. Before 1820 no record of immigration was kept, but probably about 250,000 came to the United States between the close of the Revolution and that time. From 1820 to 1890 inclusive, the number of immigrants was 16,497,096, the bulk of them being from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. It should be distinctly noted that the quality of this immigration has, until within the last few years, been high, and that the people who have come in the greatest numbers have been akin to the American race in language or in origin, and have, therefore, been capable of ready assimilation. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, we received 455,302 immigrants; in 1891, the numbers were 560,319; in 1892, 579,663, and in the year ending June 30, 1893, 440,793. It will be noted that the immigration for 1893 fell below that for the preceding year by about 140,000, this decrease being due principally to the fact that immigration was practically suspended during September and October, 1892, owing to the quarantine regulations, and did not really begin again until March, 1893.

These figures serve to give some idea of the extent to which this country has been populated from the outside during the

last few years, and it must be plain to every one that it would be a stupendous task for this mass of people to be assimilated and Americanized, even if they were all of a related stock. When, however, we come to look at the races which have been contributing largely and in increasing proportion to our immigration of late years, we see how much more difficult the problem becomes. Our immigration has, until lately, been chiefly made up of the most intelligent and most desirable races of Europe, but recently the numbers have greatly increased of those who are without question the most illiterate and the most depraved people of that continent. A few figures will make this plain. In 1890 the number of immigrants from Austria-Hungary was 56,199, and from Russia and Poland, 46,671. In 1891 the figures were, respectively, 71,042 and 74,923. Italian immigration went up in the same period from 52,003 to 76,055. The statistics for 1892 are as follows: Austria-Hungary, 76,937; Russia and Poland, 122,047, and Italy, 61,631. For 1893 the figures stand: Austria-Hungary, 57,420; Russia and Poland, 58,684; Italy, 72,145. The decrease in immigration from Austria-Hungary and Russia was due, as has been stated, to the quarantine regulations, but in spite of these restrictions it will be noted that Italian immigration increased considerably over that for the preceding year. Since June 30, 1893, there have arrived at New York alone over 150,000 immigrants, 11,262 having come in the month of December. These are the most recent statistics at hand, and show very plainly that, although less than last year, the volume of immigration is still very large. It is seen, therefore, that the percentage of increase of the worst elements in our immigration has been enormous, and indeed it has been greater than that of the better classes, although immigration of all kinds is increasing, except for the present temporary check, at an alarming rate. In this recent and pronounced change in the race lines of our immigration lies a very great danger to this republic, and at the present rate of increase the bulk of our immigrants will very soon no longer be made up of peoples that can be readily assimilated with us.

Having spoken briefly of the numbers and of the nationalities, we must now mention some of the influences of our immigrants. We do not speak here of the millions of thrifty foreigners who have settled here, have built up our country, and have become patriotic American citizens. It is with the lower and criminal classes that we have to deal. The evils resulting from this kind of immigration are very numerous. One of the greatest is the enormous increase in the numbers of criminals in this country, which can be traced directly to the growth of the lower foreign elements in our midst. According to the census of 1880 the foreign-born element, although constituting less than one-seventh of the population, furnished more than one-third of the paupers. The census of 1890 shows that persons of foreign birth and parentage make up 38 per cent., or somewhat over one-third, of our total white population. This *one-third* furnishes more than *one-half* of our criminals, nearly *two-thirds* of the inmates of our reformatories, and nearly *two-thirds* of the paupers supported in our almshouses.

The illiteracy of the immigrants we are now receiving in great numbers is a source of danger to the country. In every hundred foreigners over sixteen years of age, who came here from February 1st to October 31st, 1892, there were the following numbers of illiterates, according to the countries from which the immigrants came: England, ten; Ireland, eight; Wales, six; Germany, two; Scandinavian countries and Denmark, less than one; Italy, sixty-six; Poland, fifty-six; Hungary, twenty-eight; Russia proper, twenty. Of the 440,793 immigrants who came to this country in the year ending June 30, 1893, 57,897, over sixteen years of age, could not read, 59,582 could not write, and 61,038 could neither read nor write. This danger from illiteracy is still further aggravated by the fact that many of our recent immigrants do not try to assimilate with us or to become Americanized, but live in colonies by themselves, speaking their own language and keeping all their own customs, unaffected by the higher civilization around them. The safety of this country depends upon our assimilating and Americanizing all these heterogenous elements, but the process

of assimilation must become slower and more difficult as the foreign element increases, and as it thus tends to keep more and more by itself. Time fails to do more than mention the harm done by foreign ideas and customs, imported into this country from the slums of Europe, in the morals and in the sanitary condition of our larger cities, and in such distinctly un-American and in the highest degree dangerous occurrences as the Haymarket massacre at Chicago and the Mafia incident at New Orleans. The recent serious riots among the miners at Mansfield, Pa., were instigated and carried out by foreigners, chiefly Slavs, Huns, Italians and Poles, who, in one day, burned and otherwise destroyed mining, railroad and other property valued at over \$100,000. In such disturbances as these the Anglo-Saxon element has been almost unanimously on the side of law and order. These evils may be directly traced to the influence of the lower classes of foreigners.

The evils of unrestricted immigration are perhaps best seen and most fully realized at such a period of financial depression as that through which we are now passing. It seems almost unnecessary to point out the connection that this immigration question has with the problem of the unemployed which we are trying to solve to-day. There are now in this country between 800,000 and 3,000,000 wage-workers out of employment, according to various estimates, and everywhere we are making efforts to provide work for these people. Yet, although we have already far more unemployed here than we can possibly take care of, our gates are still open, and the stream of immigration, partly checked, it is true, but still of no mean size, continues to flow on. There can be no need of argument to show, what every one must see at a glance, that every shipload of immigrants landed on our shores from day to day increases the number of the unemployed, the competition for work, and the burden which our philanthropic citizens already have to bear.

Having now seen something of the vast numbers of our immigrants, and of the increasing proportion of the lowest and most harmful classes, we turn next to an examination of our immigration laws, in order to see whether or not they are suf-

ficiently stringent. The main law which is now in force was approved March 3, 1891. The first and chief section of this law debars from landing "All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to any of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers. . . ." This section does not exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the excluded classes. The law also provides that an alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival shall be returned to the country from which he came. In addition to these classes of persons, contract laborers are debarred under the contract labor law of February 26, 1885. The new law, of March 3, 1893, names no additional class of persons to be excluded, although the general impression is still to the contrary. It simply provides for the making out of manifests at the port of embarkation, containing answers to a number of questions to be put to each intending emigrant, as to name, age, sex, occupation, etc. These manifests are to be signed and sworn to by the masters and officers of the steamers bringing the immigrants, the officers having to swear that, so far as they know, none of the passengers belong to the excluded classes. These oaths are taken before the American consul at the port of departure, the object of the law being to prevent the embarkation of any person who ought to be excluded here. This new law adds a little more "red tape," but as it does not increase the number of the excluded classes, it cannot be expected to sensibly diminish the quantity or improve the quality of our immigration.

These are, in a few words, our present immigration laws. Now the question arises: How have these laws done their

work? During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 2,801 persons were returned as having come to this country in violation of the law. When we consider that the total number who landed here was nearly 600,000, we see at once that the number of persons who were debarred was absurdly small, and cannot have begun to include all those who really should have been refused a landing. Of the 2,801 who were sent back, 932 were contract laborers, who in most cases are skilled workmen, are well educated, and would probably make desirable citizens. This leaves the number of 1,869 persons who were returned because they were idiots, paupers, insane persons, persons likely to become a public charge, etc. 1,869 out of nearly 600,000! Does any one, in the light of these figures, think that we have sufficient restriction? Of the 440,793 who came in 1893, but 1063 were debarred for special causes, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges within a year after their arrival. In all, therefore, only 1,640 were debarred. Is it to be supposed that these few, out of all the hundreds of thousands who came, included all the persons who were undesirable for this country in accordance with the provisions of our laws? Can we for a single instant believe that the quality of our immigrants was so high that we had to turn back only these few out of the whole vast army? The answer from every one must be "No."

It is therefore clear that, under our present immigration laws, while we are receiving an enormous number of immigrants, we can only keep out a very few of the thousands of undesirable persons who must be coming to us in this great stream. Even with the addition of the new law of March 3, 1893, it is not possible to keep out nearly all those persons who should be debarred; for no such cursory examination as is given by the steamship people in Europe, or by the inspectors here, can determine in every case whether or not a man is a criminal, or an assisted immigrant, or a polygamist, etc. The question then naturally arises, What changes are expedient in these laws? That we have now to consider. Among the various suggestions

that have been made regarding further legislation in the matter of restricted immigration, there are three plans which commend themselves especially, and these we shall briefly review here. The first proposition is that every immigrant shall be obliged to pay a certain sum of money on landing; the second, that we shall require an educational test; the third, that every immigrant shall procure a consular certificate at his port of embarkation. These are commonly known as the head tax, the educational qualification, and the consular certificate plans. Let us examine each one separately, beginning with the head tax.

Under the present laws every immigrant is supposed to pay a tax of fifty cents, but this is paid by the steamship companies and is, of course, no check to immigration. The suggestion that we shall levy a substantial tax of \$25 or \$50 a head on every immigrant has much to commend it. In the first place, and this is the most important point, it would make the expense of coming to this country from Europe as great as, or greater than, that which would be incurred in going from Europe to South America, Australia or southern Africa. At present, with the low rates of steerage passage to the United States, this country is the cheapest place for the emigrant from Europe to get to. Secondly, if the immigrant were able to pay such a sum it would be evidence of his industrious and frugal habits, and, therefore, of his probable usefulness as a resident of this country. Thirdly, it is not too much to ask that, for the great advantages which this country offers to its citizens, the *bona fide* settler in it should be obliged to pay something substantial. This tax should fall on every nationality alike; it would be a simple provision to enforce, and would, without doubt, debar most of the worst immigrants. It is urged that it would also keep out many highly desirable persons who have the misfortune to be very poor. This would doubtless be true in some cases; but the answer may be made, let those honest and industrious persons remain a little longer in their own country, until they have earned enough money to pay the tax, and then let them come to us. Such persons would probably make all the more desirable citizens from having had to work hard to gain an entrance to this country.

The second plan is the educational test. It has been suggested that we should require of each immigrant a knowledge of the English language; but this is evidently unjust. By this plan many thousands of honest and industrious persons would be kept out who might have had no chance to learn English, and yet who would, after a few years in this country, make good American citizens. The other suggestion under this plan is to have the immigrant tested as to his ability to read and write his own language. This is much more just than the first proposition, and has much to commend it. We have already seen to what an extent Hungarians, Poles, Italians and Russians are coming to this country, and we know that they are most undesirable immigrants. Now, if the educational test were to be applied, and it could easily be enforced, we should exclude about one-half of the immigrants of these nationalities, leaving only those who, having some knowledge of letters, might be expected to develop into intelligent citizens in a short time. The objection to the educational test alone is that the fact that a man can read and write is no evidence that he is honest, or that he can support himself, or that he will make a desirable addition to the country. This government, which depends directly upon the people, must have education and intelligence in its citizens if it is to be preserved. We insist on the careful education of our children; our public schools are the admiration of the world; and is it not reasonable that we should require of all who come to live among us at least the ability to read and write their own language, if not ours? Newspapers printed in all the common tongues of Europe are published in the United States, and they all contain more or less information about this country and its government, so that no immigrant who can read need remain in utter ignorance of us and our institutions.

Lastly, we come to the proposition that every immigrant shall, some time before embarking, apply to the nearest United States consul for a certificate which is to be delivered to the inspector on this side of the water. This certificate is to show that the person to whom it refers does not come under any of

the prohibited classes; that he is an honest, industrious citizen, etc., and is to be witnessed and sworn to by persons known to the consul. The reason for having these certificates is simply that it is impossible to enforce our present laws on this side of the water. It has been proved over and over again that the steerage passengers of the Atlantic steamers are instructed as to what they shall say to the immigrant inspectors who question them on this side; and all that any contract laborer, or convict, or "assisted" immigrant, has to do in order to be allowed to land, is to lie to the inspector. What was true of the old laws in this respect is true also of the new law of March 3, 1893, except that now there must be a double lie, one to the officers of the ship in Europe, and the other to the inspector on this side. The consular certificate plan would, without doubt, increase the labors of some of our consuls enormously, and the work would very soon be perfunctorily done; but this country can well afford the additional expense necessary for clerk hire, and certainly it would be impossible for as many criminals, diseased persons and paupers to slip through the consular certificate net as now find little difficulty in landing on our shores. There are other suggestions for further legislation, but we have considered the most important.

We have seen that the quantity of our immigration is increasing, barring the temporary check caused by the financial depression; that its quality is deteriorating; that the results of this immigration are very dangerous to the country, and that the present laws can accomplish very little in the way of restriction. The best interests of the United States of America demand an immediate and radical change in these laws. Although the danger can only really be averted by a change that shall embody the three requirements already referred to—viz.; a head tax, the educational qualification, and the consular certificate—yet there is no hope of obtaining any such stringent legislation from Congress. The hope of obtaining further legislation lies in the united demand of the American people for the passage of some one additional and more stringent measure. Of the various remedies proposed, the educational

test is the best, if only one is to be applied. It would, as already stated, keep out about one-half of our worst immigrants, and, admitting only those who could read and write, we should have a more moderate number, as well as a more intelligent class of foreigners to deal with. It is, moreover, the most American of all the proposed new restrictions; for, as our schools are distinctly American, so also would an educational requirement for admission to this country be distinctly and characteristically an American measure. The people of this country should, with unmistakeable voice, demand of Congress the enactment of a law which, in addition to the persons already excluded, shall debar every person over sixteen years of age who is unable to read and write his or her own language with reasonable facility, except aged persons who are the parents or grandparents of eligible immigrants. The addition of such an educational test would be a blessing to this country which patriotic Americans should do all in their power to secure, and to secure at once.

ROBERT DE C. WARD.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

IN common with the experience of all the benevolent agencies for out-door relief, the Society's work has steadily diminished during the past month, though it is still abnormally large. The reduction for the month is shown in the Summary on another page; but with that reduction the amount of work was fully forty per cent. larger than in May, 1893. Our District Committees and Agents are welcoming the gradual lightening of the intense strain upon their time and sympathies, which has existed during the past season. The cases still under treatment by them number half as many more as were in hand at the same time last year.

The Provident Loan Society, initiated by this Society, opened its office for business on the 21st of May, on the first floor of the United Charities Building, 287 Fourth Avenue; and judging from the number of applications for loans received and acted upon, it has met with immediate approval and success. It made during its first two weeks 1506 loans, an average of 125 daily, the amounts varying from 50 cents to \$100. Its rate on all loans is one per cent. per month, instead of the three per cent. usually charged at pawn-shops; but to the disappointment of some applicants, it does not loan a larger amount on articles than is usually advanced by the best conducted pawnbrokers. The Trustees propose to give borrowers every possible advantage consistent with safe business methods and principles.

The majority of former guests at the Wayfarers' Lodge have evidently found better employment, or have scattered to their summer resorts. The Summary shows the falling off. The Superintendent has been authorized to give tickets at his discretion to men applying at the Lodge without tickets. The Wood Yard has been lighted at night so that men can work as late as 10 p. m., the Lodge being now open till that hour for applicants. While no man will be allowed to suffer for want of

food when applying between meals, stricter rules will be applied to prevent men getting their food and lodgings without first giving at least some equivalent in work. In order to extend farther the benefits of the Lodge, it has been arranged to furnish to the Police Captains, at the expense of the Society, tickets for distribution at their discretion, to be given to men applying for lodgings at the Station Houses.

Our Night Office, maintained jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, shows a reduction of applicants corresponding to that of the offices open through the day. An average of less than 14 applied each evening during May, as against an average of 23 in April, more than half of whom were aided in suitable ways.

Citizens of Philadelphia, stimulated by an examination of the construction and benefits of the United Charities Building, have undertaken to secure for that city a similar building, with some social and industrial features added, the cost thereof to be provided for upon a joint stock plan. It is said that a large amount of stock is already subscribed by leading citizens interested in charitable reforms.

The 21st National Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Nashville, Tenn., May 21st-28th, and was an interesting and profitable occasion. 664 delegates reported, of whom 183 were from Nashville; the remaining 481 representing 25 states, besides the District of Columbia and Canada. As usual in recent years, Charity Organization had a prominent place in the program; the public meeting of that Section being devoted to brief reports from leading cities upon the emergency work of the past winter, as illustrating "the methods of Organized Charity as tested by times of industrial depression." Separate daily meetings of the Charity Organization Section were also held, were largely attended, and were earnest and instructive. These meetings were devoted to discussions and comparison of views upon investigation, registration, suppression of mendicancy, friendly visiting, improved homes, and the promotion of provident habits.

Information concerning the new Provident Loan Society and the recent alliance of this Society with Columbia College for the promotion of the study of social problems, was received with great interest. As indicating the increasing attention being directed to such study, the next Conference was appointed to be held at New Haven in 1895, by invitation of Officers of Yale College, and Hon. Robert Treat Paine of Boston, was chosen President of it.

The financial condition of the Society is causing the Executive Committee much anxiety, in view of the greatly increased expenses of the past season, caused by the unusual distresses of the laboring and dependent classes. It therefore appeals to the members of the Society to reinforce its Treasury by renewed contributions during the early summer, in order to avoid an otherwise necessary curtailment of its various important undertakings.

CONFERENCES.

THE Twenty-first National Conference of Charities and Correction, was held in Nashville, Tenn., May 23 to 30. It was opened with the annual address by the President, Mr. Lucius S. Storrs, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Michigan. He called special attention to these problems still to be solved :

"Misdemeanants still luxuriate in our county prisons. Accidental criminals are still serving sentences in our prisons far beyond the time necessary to accomplish the good intended to be wrought out by such confinement.

"There is still before us unsolved, or at least unsettled, the great question of immigration. The question will be a live one, and should command the best talent in our conferences in its discussion, and all the force and power of the conference in obtaining proper legislation.

"As long as the marriage relation is permitted to be the haphazard thing it is—will it ever be otherwise?—just so long must the child-saving work hold a prominent place in our deliberations, and as it ever has a peculiarly popular place on our programme, because of the helplessness of the dear little creatures who are ushered into life with no choice as to ancestry or environment."

The reports from the States represented a population of more than 50,000,000. Emphatic mention was made of the great difficulty in obtaining statistics concerning prisoners confined in county jails.

The Committee on State Boards of Charities presented a hopeful report. Progress has been made in many States, particularly in the South. The presence of women on these Boards was earnestly and generally urged. General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, in a stronger paper advocated the complete separation of State Boards of Charities and Boards of Control, urging that the former should have no administrative powers.

There are now in the United States seventeen so-called Boards of State Charities, viz. : Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Colorado, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas. Of these Rhode Island, South Dakota and Kansas are purely boards of control ; Massachusetts and New York have limited administrative powers, and only supervise charities ; all the others prac-

tically have no administrative powers, and supervise both charities and corrections.

In the reports from the States concerning the work of the State Boards, Indiana appears to have been doing excellent and especially commendable work.

There have been three conferences of state charities, and it has strengthened the movement of charities to a perceptible extent. New jails of Indiana are now approved by the State Board of Charities before construction is begun by law. The board is also watching carefully over the care of jails and asylums, and taking the subject at large the speaker declared Indiana to be progressing with a great deal of satisfaction, although the work is yet young in that state. Out-of-door public charity has also undergone a decided reform under the Board's investigations, and great economy in public expenditure by county overseers of poor has resulted. In the township of Indianapolis the expenditure for the poor is less by 50 per cent. than that of other counties having half the population, owing to the superiority of the overseer in that township.

In the discussion of the subject of Juvenile Reformatories, one speaker called attention to the fact that while the increase in the population of the United States during the decade ending 1890 was about 25 per cent., the apparent increase in juvenile delinquents was about 29 per cent. "Thirteen new reformatories were established during the decade, and about 7,400 pupils were placed in them. New institutions are being established annually, because the people are gaining confidence in their usefulness and beneficial results."

Another discussing the same subject, said that free kindergartens were modern reformatories, that the kindergarten was the grandest reformatory in the world. "Plant one of them at every milestone, and you will soon educate and revolutionize the world. Such a state of affairs was not to be brought about by legislation or endowment, but by the love and work of pure, noble and Christian women."

In suggesting methods of culture in reformatories, Dr. Walter Lindley, of California, gave the following wholesome advice: "Example counts for far more than precept. The bright-faced boy with well-kempt hair and clean clothing and shining shoes, has five chances of securing employment where the dirty boy has one."

"The teacher or officer in a juvenile reformatory who attempts to ingratiate himself into the good graces with the pupils by feigning a rough, uncouth manner, commits a fatal error." He urged such teachers and officers to realize the dignity of their position, and be as

careful in their manner as if they were with people of the highest station. Do not get down on a level with your pupils if you wish to get in close communion with them, but lift them up to a level with yourself.

He deplored the use of tobacco among boys, yet he did not believe in publicly disgracing or reprimanding them, but would by precept and example impress upon them the injurious effects of its use.

"To maintain a habit of using pure, clean English is very difficult." Superintendents and officers are prone to adopt the words and phrases of those under them. In other words, the boys become the instructors and the teachers the pupils. "Let us then remember our position and endeavor to keep our language clean and fit to repeat."

"Without the heart being right there is no right." To be successful one must have within the religious spirit. He was no stickler for church or dogma, but still he realized that one must, in this great work, have within him the spirit of brotherly love as exemplified and expounded by Almighty God, through His Son, our Saviour.

Dr. Bush, of Maryland, read a valuable paper on the "Duty of the State to the Insane." He urged early and prompt treatment for all cases of insanity, in properly organized hospitals, under state care, and showed that over 77 per cent. of the recoveries in hospitals for the insane were taken from cases insane less than a year. He spoke warmly in favor of state supervision of all the insane, through the agency of commissions of lunacy, and deprecated strongly the introduction of politics and the method, of "spoilsmen" in the care of the insane. Hospital care for the acute and presumably curable cases in our large state institutions was urged, and the concentration in their hospitals of the best medical and nursery work. All of the insane, in the opinion of the speaker, should be cared for in state institutions, none in almshouses. In connection with this address the following figures are of interest :

In 1880 there were in the United States 91,997 persons classified as insane ; in 1890, 106,254. In 1880, 26,346 of the insane were foreign born ; in 1890, 35,301. In New York and Pennsylvania the increase in the insane from 1880 to 1890 was 3,443 ; the increase of insane of foreign birth, 2,846, so that all but 597 of the increase in these two states is accounted for among the insane of foreign birth.

At the public session of the Charity Organization Section many interesting reports and papers were presented, among them the reports from New York, St. Paul, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Buffalo. A report from New York was read by Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of that city. He declared the distress

in New York the past winter was exaggerated by newspaper reports and common rumor. He admitted, however, that in 44,495 families one or more persons are out of employment. The migrant non-resident population was about 20,000. He said 9,300 families had rejected the offer of charitable relief, and 50,000 families consumed their savings rather than take aid of this character. He stated that extra money in large amounts was furnished the emergency charities to meet the unusual want. An excess of \$2,414,000 is estimated as representing this extra sum. He deprecated the manner in which much of this money was raised especially, that by the daily newspapers, and he stated that the taint of politics entered into the methods in various instances.

A paper representing the conditions in St. Paul, Minn., was read by Mr. Jas. F. Jackson. The card system of registration has been adopted there, and it has worked with satisfactory results. A total of 5,300 families has been registered, and only those are registered who ask for alms. The co-operative charities, he said, had added much to the efficacy of the work. He stated that nearly all the churches of the city dispense their charity through the co-operative charities. The idea of the work-test is taking a stronger hold, he thought, as it had been practically demonstrated in St. Paul during the past winter. The city was nearly rid of tramps. Friendly visiting will be a feature of mid-winter's work.

The experience in Philadelphia was presented in a paper read by Dr. Walk. The report showed a very small amount of money raised compared with New York. No effort was made to revive the old part of out-door relief, which he termed a promiscuous system, and municipal which was abolished in Philadelphia fourteen years ago.

Mr. Philip W. Ayres read a paper upon the conditions in Cincinnati, in which he stated that co-operative charities prevailed to a greater extent than at any former time, both in Cincinnati and surrounding towns. New industries were established for men, and suitable work was given women and girls. The greater part of the city was united in co-operative effort. There was about \$90,000 of public funds and \$25,000 of private money. The subject of friendly visiting has come to the front in a splendid manner, and from this point of view the hard times has been a blessing to Cincinnati.

Mr. Frederick Olney, of Buffalo, outlined the work in that city. About \$65,000 was raised there during the past winter, and all except \$1,000 was paid out at 70 cents per day in wages on public works. The Poles and Italians mainly took advantage of this work, the Irish and Americans refusing to work at this wage. Labor was given only on good re-

commendations. Strict registration was kept, and duplication was in this way avoided. The number of co-operative societies was ten times greater than in any other year.

Progress was reported in public and private provision for the treatment of the feeble-minded. Mrs. Isabel Barrows contributed a most hopeful and interesting account of "Practical or Manual Training for the Feeble-Minded." Increased provision for the care of epileptics was also noted.

The discussions of the Section on the Study of Sociology in Institutions of Learning were profitable, and it is hoped that this may be made a permanent Section of the Conference. Several very valuable papers were submitted to this Section, and the address by Miss Lathrop on the work of Hull House was of extraordinary interest.

The sectional meetings have become more numerous and valuable at the conferences. A fuller report cannot be given here. The proceedings will be published in full, and should have a place in the library of every charity worker, and of every minister, and in every college and public library.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

BANGOR, ME.—A meeting to organize an Associated Charities was held April 7. It was formed under the general corporation law, and by-laws adopted. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Caroline R. Mason, President; Mrs. S. C. Palmer and Mrs. S. C. Beach, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. F. H. Noble, Secretary and Mrs. Hooper Chase, Treasurer. The association has received a gift of \$1000, to be used as a permanent fund, from Mrs. Priscilla Blake.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Charities May 7, the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. It was shown that a very large number of cases had been investigated, the labor bureau had given 5,241 days' work to needy persons, the day nursery, under the control of Miss Helen Wordin, had taken care of 485 babies, the cooking class, under the especial direction of Miss Lizzie Sterling, had enjoyed a most successful year, and that the dispensary, a comparatively recent feature, had had 95 applicants for treatment, of whom a large number had been cured. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. P. Omans; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. R. Parrott, Mrs. D.

M. Read and Mrs. W. E. Seeley, and Advisory Board, Messrs. John M. Wheeler, W. E. Seeley and D. F. Read; Recording Secretary, Bertha W. Sage; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Raymond; Treasurer, Miss M. N. S. Rogers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At the last meeting of the Council of the Charity Organization Society, it was formally announced that Mr. Frederic Almy had been appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and that Miss Marion I. Moore had been retained as Assistant Secretary. As a guide to the division of work, the Council passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Mr. Frederic Almy has been appointed by the Board of Trustees, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, and has assumed the duties of those positions, Miss Marion I. Moore being continued as Assistant Secretary:

Resolved, That the Council suggests as a proper basis for a division of labor between the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, at least temporarily, that the Assistant Secretary act as recording secretary of the Council, and as the active secretary of the Committees on Co-operation and Council Meetings, Mendicity and District Work and Friendly Visiting; and have immediate charge of the District Work of the Society and of the district offices and agents; she should also act as the assistant of the Secretary in all his duties. But this resolution is not to be deemed to interfere with the authority of the Secretary as executive officer of the Society, under its constitution and by-laws.

CANTON, O.—The Associated Charities of Canton have found themselves cramped for funds for over a year, and during that time have been endeavoring to get possession of the Hartford poor fund, the interest of which amounts to over \$2,500 a year. This sum has been distributed by councilmen, there being a law governing it. The council refused to turn over the money to the Associated Charities, and the ladies went to Columbus and got a bill passed, compelling them to do so.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Associated Charities has waged war on the relief methods used by the city. The directors are of the opinion that the outdoor relief has been in the highest way detrimental to the city's good. Their opinion is that it creates a pauper instinct in the poor, makes wages lower, and increases the number of people who become dependent on the city. At the annual meeting the President, W. J. Breed, submitted the report for the year. There were 10,574 families helped during the year, and 1,200 men given employment by the park commissioners, 2,724 through the mayor's office, 3,256 at the labor

yard, and 864 women given work at the woman's work-room. The financial statement showed contributions amounting to \$8,073.41. Mr. Breed recommended the abolition of the public out-door relief, and suggested the establishment of philanthropic pawn-shops to lend money to poor people.

CLEVELAND, O.—All that has been done by the Bethel Associated Charities to relieve the distress of the needy during the past winter was reviewed at a quarterly meeting of the association, held May 8. Representatives were present from the districts established during the winter and participated in the proceedings. The reports submitted were nearly all statistical. From them it was deduced that 40,000 people had applied for relief during the six months ending April 30. Nearly all these had been found worthy and had been helped to a greater or less extent. In his report Supt. Raymond dwelt at some length on the practices of many money lenders, who first get people into their power by advancing them small sums of money in times of great need and then force from them large amounts of interest and often take from them their household goods when more than the original sum has been paid back in interest. He denounced this in strong terms and urged that some means be taken to secure the passage of the bill now pending in the legislature, making it practically impossible to carry the business to such extremes.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The directors of the Charity Organization Society on May 10th re-elected officers, as follows: President, Jacob L. Greene; Vice-President, P. C. Royce; Treasurer and Secretary, Atwood Collins. It was voted to change the time of the annual meeting from the first Wednesday in May to the first Wednesday in November.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—There was another meeting to more thoroughly organize the Associated Charities of La Crosse, at the City Hall, May 1, with a fair attendance of those interested. At a later meeting the proposition as to the manner in which the needy are to be helped in a majority of instances, which the members think will commend itself to the entire community, was discussed, and the probabilities are that it will receive adoption. It is to the effect that a place be provided for all applicants for alms and no charity aside from an opportunity to earn money be extended to able-bodied men. Every citizen would thus be protected, as all that would be necessary would be to refer an applicant to the Secretary of the Associated Charities, and all the charity organizations would become more thoroughly systematized and in a position to do more thorough work by the tangible, definite aims, objects

and results of the associated work. The meeting was even more enthusiastic than any of its predecessors, on account of the further unfolding of the splendid qualities of the concerted movement. Rev. A. C. Grier, E. L. Leonard and William Grover were constituted a committee to investigate providing work. They will report at the next meeting.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A meeting of the Central Council of the Associated Charities was held May 5, in the rooms of the association, which was fairly attended. An account of what had been done during the past six months was a surprise even to the workers. It was decided to call a mass-meeting at an early day to bring the merits and needs of the society before the public. A committee was appointed to take steps at once for such meeting.

ORANGE, N. J.—The following admirable "plea" has been issued by the Bureau of Associated Charities:

This is a personal plea for your interest, support and co-operation. The accompanying report of the Special Relief Committee's work during the past winter, with its conclusions and recommendations, will show you the continuous need there is for further philanthropic service. Real destitution still prevails to a considerable extent. About 20 per cent. of those who apply to us require and deserve immediate temporary relief, such as food, clothing, fuel, or medical attendance, nursing, medicines, etc. About 60 per cent. need and desire only work and the opportunity to earn their own living. The rest are either persistent beggars, tramps and imposters, or are those who, having found it easier to lean on others and accept charity than to rely upon themselves, must not only have work provided, but must also have the giving hand withdrawn and so be forced to independent self-support. It requires much study of these classes and their needs, and considerable experience and wisdom, to distinguish among them, and know how to help and not harm. We offer the services of trained, experienced workers among the poor to relieve you personally from the often well-nigh impossible task of deciding how to deal wisely with those cases which are brought to your own attention. A reference of all such cases to the Bureau will secure immediate investigation, prompt relief, if needed, and a report to you, if you so request. If, however, you prefer or are willing to deal directly with those who come to you for aid, you can have the benefit of our extensive records (over 1300 families and individual cases), and the advice or suggestions of our General Secretary, Mr. A. W. McDougall, or of his assistant, Miss Fancher, upon application in person or by letter to our office. We are entirely non-sectarian in our organization, and do not consider questions of race or faith in extending aid to those in need. We have definite aims and carefully-considered methods in our work, but do not mean to be tied down by red tape to impracticability. We aim to give just the kind of help that is needed, to give it promptly, freely and continuously as the need. We aim to seek below the surface for the direct and contributing cause of the destitution in

each case, and if possible to remove or lessen those causes. We aim above all to bring true hearts and strong hands into sympathy and touch with those who are needy, weak and discouraged, thriftless, incapable. We do this mainly through voluntary Friendly Visitors, over fifty of whom are now under the direction of our General Secretary, seeking each to become the helpful and trusted friend of one or two poor families where a true, wise, and sympathetic friend is needed more perhaps than anything else. They strive to impart better ideas of living, to inspire to cleanliness and neatness, to stimulate effort, and improve earning capacity. It is slow work and often discouraging, requiring much patience and tact; but we can tell of cases where through the influence and help of such a friend a whole family has been transformed at last from a condition of poverty, degradation and misery to one of independence, self-respect and happiness. This branch of our work we hope largely to extend. It is in the line of prevention, which is better than cure. We need more Friendly Visitors.

We maintain a wood-yard in which temporary employment is given to men, and have established a work-room for women in the Bureau's building, where they will be shown how to work to better advantage and will come under the personal influence of ladies of our Society. We hope also to start a Provident Savings Fund, similar to that now successfully carried on in other cities, which is proving a potent agency for preventing destitution.

We need your help in our work,—personally, if you will give it,—*pecuniarily at least*. We want you to become one of a number of regular contributors to our fund. We expect to raise all the money necessary *by this means alone*. We feel confident that the benevolent people of the Oranges will sustain us liberally in doing this work, if they only understand our plans and have faith in our administration. As substantially the same gentlemen now direct the operations of the Bureau who carried on the Special Relief work of last winter, we hope for the same confidence now and a prompt and *liberal response* to this appeal. To each contributor of \$5 and upwards we shall send for one year the "Charities Review," the leading magazine of practical sociology and charitable work in this country, and we expect to be able to afford our members occasional opportunities to hear the views and experiences of men and women whose knowledge and services have made them authorities and leaders in charitable work. We cordially invite you or any member of your family to visit our office, become acquainted with and consult our General Secretary, Mr. McDougall, or Miss Fancher, and inform yourself fully about the work we are doing and the results achieved.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Associated Charities held its first anniversary meeting April 23. The president briefly reviewed the year's work, which was presented as being very successful for an organization so newly established. He mentioned with satisfaction the fact that of the twelve hundred or more cases reported to the society every one had been thoroughly investigated, and if worthy, the necessary aid given.

The secretary, Mrs. Wm. H. Pleasants, made a detailed report of the work of the association as follows: Number of cases registered, 1,240; cases reported by private persons, 244; applied in person, 831; sent by other societies, 36; tramps that applied, 235; reported by police, 20; sent from central office to police, 40; sent from central office to church societies, 509; sent from central office to other societies, 525; sent from central office to private citizens, 307; sent from central office to Superintendent Carter, 191; visitors reported, 604; applicants for homes, 52; work furnished, 36; meals and lodging, 358; transportation passes, 28; reduced rates, 12; frauds and undeserving, 43; number of letters written, 1,392. Following officers were elected: President, E. D. Starke; First Vice-President, Henry S. Hutzler; Second Vice-President, James W. Gordon; Treasurer, Wm. M. Hill. Directors: Rev. E. N. Calish, W. T. Hancock, John Morton, Geo. A. Barksdale, Jackson Brandt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Charity Organization held May 15, Mrs. Helen D. Arnold, the secretary, stated that the relief work during the past month has been reduced nearly one-half, and there have been but forty-eight new applications for charity.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—At the monthly meeting of the Associated Charities, Secretary Jackson reported in part as follows: "In April we visited 105 new applicants and revisited 30 applicants. The relief society gave us for investigation names of men who had applied to the mayor with the claim that their families were in a starving condition. 29 of them were previously of record and 15 had been investigated. The entire list were promptly seen; aid was necessary in five cases, though a number had only a small supply. Some claimed to want work only, whereas the records showed that a few were beggars, and some addresses were false. W. L. Gohde, who has rendered efficient service as investigator during much of the past three months, has found permanent employment. Those who apply at this season, as a rule, need far more attention than those applying in the winter. I am continually impressed with the need of personal interest and personal effort in these families, such as a wise, friendly visitor could best give; the difficulty of securing such visitors is also apparent."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—From January 16th to April 17th, 855 orders were given out by the Associated Charities, of which 459 were for provisions, 311 for coal, 40 for the soup house, and 45 for miscellaneous objects. The nationality of the families assisted was classified as follows: American 344, Irish 132, German 114, Polish 46, English 25,

Danish 17, French 10, Scotch 4, Austrian 2, African 2. The receipts for the quarter were \$1,104.73, including a balance of \$307.10 from the preceding quarter, and the disbursements amounted to \$1,097.38, leaving an apparent balance on hand of \$7.35. But this is only apparent, as there are outstanding orders amounting to \$30.

SEATTLE, WASH.—A meeting of the new board of directors of the Bureau of Associated Charities was held at the office of the association on April 13. The following officers were elected: M. H. Young, President; Jerome Catlin, Vice-President; Winfield R. Smith, Secretary; George R. Fisher, Treasurer.

TAUNTON, MASS.—The annual meeting of the Associated Charities was held April 29.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The report of the work done by the Society for Organizing Charity during April shows a very marked decrease in the number of applicants for aid.

TOLEDO, O.—The report of the president of the "extraordinary" relief afforded from December 9 to April 14, gives the following figures: Total number of families applying for relief 2,200; families relieved, 1,994; families rejected, 206; number of separate and distinct orders applied for, 11,182; separate and distinct orders granted, 9,026; total number of separate and distinct orders refused, 2,156; daily average of separate and distinct orders granted, 1.763. There was delivered as follows: Coal and coke, tons, 708; provisions (flour, pork, beans, potatoes, etc.), pounds, 738,992; total of provisions and fuel, pounds, 2,072,599; daily average of deliveries, in pounds, 16,449; the gross cost of the relief, including expenses, was \$17,201.83; less amount now due on account of labor on parks, \$9,263.50, making the net cost of relief granted \$7,938.33; The gross average cost (not taking into account park labor) was to each of the 1,994 families relieved, for the whole period of 126 days, \$8.62½; the gross average cost (not taking into account park labor) was to each of the 1,994 families relieved, for each of the 126 days, per day, 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents; the net average cost (not taking into account park labor) was to each of the 1,994 families relieved, for the whole period of 126 days, \$3.98; the net average cost, (taking into account park labor) to each of the 1,994 families relieved, for each of the 126 days, was per day, 3 $\frac{1}{12}$ cents.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

ABBOTT, Ellen, Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed May 16th. Women's Christian Association, \$3,000; Presbyterian Hospital, \$3,000; proceeds from the sale of pew in Second Presbyterian church for the Sunday-school library of the church; Women's Christian Association, residuary estate. Value of estate, \$50,000.

AITERBURY, Mrs. Olivia Phelps, New York City, N. Y. Will filed April 6th. Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, \$15,000; New York City Mission and Tract Society, \$11,000; American Missionary Society, \$5,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$5,000; Women's Union Missionary Society of America, \$3,000; Phelps Chapel, \$2,000; Children's Aid Society, \$2,000; American Bible Society, \$2,000; Home for Destitute Girls, \$1,000. Value of estate, \$140,000.

BALDWIN, James A., Springfield, Mass. Will filed April 6th. Christ Episcopal Church, Springfield, \$10,000; Springfield Home for Aged Women and Primus Mason Home for Aged Men, 3 houses and lots, reversion of estate; Episcopal Clerical Fund Association of the Diocese of Massachusetts, Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen of the P. E. Church in the Diocese of Rhode Island, residuary estate.

BARKLEY, John C., New York City, N. Y. Will filed May 3d. American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church, Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, a trust fund of \$20,000, and residuary estate. Contingent bequest. Value of estate, \$85,000.

BAYER, Adam, New York City, N. Y. Will filed January 19th. German Hospital and Dispensary, \$1,000. Value of estate, \$25,000.

BENNET, Mrs. Agnes, Sing Sing, N. Y. Will filed April 2d. Presbyterian Church of Sing Sing, \$3,000. Ossining Branch of the Society for the Preventing of Cruelty to Animals, \$500.

BENNETT, Col. Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa. By Gift. Methodist Orphanage, \$40,000 worth of property.

BIDDLE, Mary L. C., Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed April 10th. Hahne-mann College, \$5,000; Pennsylvania Hospital, \$5,000; Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, \$5,000; Philadelphia Museum and School of Industrial Art, \$1,000; Chapman Biddle Fund for Reduced Ladies, residuary estate. Value of estate, \$150,000

BLAKEMAN, Birdseye, New York, N. Y. By Gift. For the construction of a Library for the town of Stratford, Conn., \$30,000.

BOARDMAN, Elizabeth A., Newburyport, Mass. Will filed April 2d. Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church, \$1,000; Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, \$500; Newburyport Society for Aged Women, \$500; First Presbyterian Society of Newburyport, \$500; General Charitable Society of Newburyport, \$500.

BRIDGEMAN, Ruth, Auburn, Me. By Will. Court Street Free Baptist church, a house and lot valued at \$10,000.

BUSCHMANN, William, Chicago, Ill. Will filed May 8th. Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum of Chicago, \$5,000; German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum Association of Northern Illinois, Addison, Du Page Co., \$5,000; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, \$5,000; German Hospital, \$5,000; German Old People's Home of Chicago, \$5,000.

COOK, Edward F., Omaha, Neb. Will filed May 3d. Second Presbyterian church, Omaha (for the benefit of theological students), residuary estate.

COOPER, John, Camden, N. Y. Will filed April 30th. Poor of Camden, the interest on \$6,000; Old Ladies' Colored Home in Philadelphia, \$6,000.

DELANEY, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed April 24th. Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows, \$200.

DAY, Sophronia, Springfield, Mass. Will filed April 12th. American Home Missionary Association, \$3,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$3,000; Home for the Friendless, \$500; Women's Christian Association, \$500; Springfield Young Men's Christian Association, \$500; International Young Men's Christian Association Training School, \$500; South Church (for the Poor), \$200.

FAIRFIELD, Mrs. W. W., Rockford, Ill. By Gift. Emmanuel Episcopal Church, \$7,000.

FIELD, David Dudley, New York City, N. Y. Will filed April 18th. Town of Stockbridge, Mass. (for the cemetery), \$5,000; Town of Hadam, Conn. (for Field Park), \$5,000. Value of Estate, \$500,000.

FOGG, W. H., New York City, N. Y. By Will. Children's Aid Society (for a Children's Lodging-house), \$50,000.

FRIEDENWALD, Jonas, Baltimore, Md. By Will. Poor Association, \$500.

GAELBACH, Harriet, Lancaster, Pa. First M. E. Church, Lancaster, (for the poor), \$1,000.

GRATZ, Rachel, Mechanicsburg, Pa. By Will. St. Paul's Reformed Church, \$500 to be expended for repairs and missions.

HANNAN, John, San Francisco, Cal. Will filed April 6th. Youth's Directory, \$500; San Rafael Orphan Asylum, \$500; Home of Aged and Infirm Females, \$500; Mount St. Joseph's Day Home for Boys, \$500. Value of Estate, \$40,000.

HARRIS, Young L. G., Athens, Ga. Will filed May 8th. Proceeds from the sale of a plantation in Clarke County, divided equally between the Foreign Mission Society, Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church, south; Emory College, 50 shares of the capital stock in the Augusta and Savannah R. R., and 25 shares in the capital stock in the Georgia R. R. and Banking Company. Young L. G. Harris Institute in Towns Co., Ga., 50 shares of the capital stock of the Atlanta and West Point R. R., and 25 shares of the capital stock of Georgia R. R. and Banking Company; American Bible Society of New York, \$2,000; American Sunday-School Union of Philadelphia, \$2,000; American Tract Society of New York, \$1,000; Foreign Missionary Society of M. E. Church, south, \$3,000; Sunday-School Society of North Georgia Conference, \$2,000; fund for special relief, North Georgia Conference, \$2,000; Church Extension Society, M. E. Church, south, \$3,000; Church Extension Society of North Georgia Conference, \$3,000; Widows' and Orphans' Society of North Georgia Conference, \$3,000; Preachers' Society of North Georgia Conference, \$2,000; Emory College, \$5,000; Young Harris Institute, \$5,000.

HOFFNER, Jacob, Cumminsville, O. Will filed April 20th. Children's Home, \$5,000; Old Men's Home, \$5,000; Ohio Masonic Home, \$5,000; New Orphan Asylum for Colored Youths, \$5,000; Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, \$5,000; Jewish Home for the Aged and Infirm, real estate; Widows' Home, \$1,000; Ohio Humane Society, \$1,000; Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, \$1,000; Woman's State Hospital and Medical College, \$1,000. Value of estate, \$250,000.

HOPE, John, Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed April 25th. Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, Board of Home Missions of same church, Home for Aged Couples of the same church, residuary estate.

JAY, John, New York City, N. Y. Will filed May 9th. Katonah Episcopal Church, \$500.

JORDAN, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed April 28th. Good Shepherd Hospital, Rosemont, Pa., \$1,000; Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, \$500. Value of Estate, \$2,000.

KAPP, Mary, Hampton, Pa. By Will. German Orphan Asylum of Troy Hill, \$1,000; St. Mary's German Catholic church, at Pine Creek, \$400.

KEATING, Dr. Wm. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed May 1st. To the executor, in trust for privately designated charities, \$10,000.

KNABE, Ernest J., Baltimore, Md. Will filed April 21st. Maryland Institute, \$1,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000; German Zion School, \$1,000; German Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; General German Aged People's Home, \$1,000; Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, \$1,000.

LEAVITT, Mrs. Agnes W., Philadelphia, Pa. Will filed April 18th. Germantown Hospital and Dispensary, \$5,000; Christ Episcopal Church, Germantown, Philadelphia Bible Society, Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, Germantown Auxiliary of Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, residuary estate. Reversion of estate. Value of estate, \$40,000.

MEANS, James H., Boston, Mass. Will filed May 3d. Armenia College, Turkey, \$1,000; Normal Institute, Hampton, Va., \$1,000; Educational Commission for the New West, \$1,000; Boston City Missionary Society, \$1,000; Academy at Bradford, \$1,000.

NEILON, Edward M., New York City, N. Y. Will filed May 9th. St. Augustine's R. C. Church, \$1,000, to be used for painting the church; R. C. Church at Roscommon, Ireland, \$1,000 for the same purpose; New York Catholic Protectory, personal and residue of real property, reversion of estate.

OLNEY, William, Providence, R. I. Will filed May 1st. Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, \$2,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000; Home for Aged Colored Men, \$1,000; Home for Aged Colored Women, \$1,000; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$1,000; American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, \$1,000; Providence Shelter for Colored Children, \$500; Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$500. Reversion of estate. Value of Estate, \$8,000.

PARKER, Sarah, Roxbury, Mass. By Will. Radcliffe College (Harvard Annex), Cambridge, Mass., \$150,000; First Religious Society of Roxbury, \$1,000. Value of estate, \$160,000.

PENROSE, Catharine, Philadelphia. Pa. By Will. Apostolic School with St. Vincent's Seminary, \$500; Pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Germantown, \$1,209.

QUINN, Rev. Thomas, Rahway, N. J. By Will. Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000; House of the Good Shepherd, \$500; St. Michael's Hospital, \$250; Boys' Protectory at Arlington, \$250; St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, \$1,250; Providence Home, Ridgewood, \$250; St. Vincent's Home for Boys (building account), \$500; St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$250; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; St. Vincent's Home for Boys (house account), \$100.

REED, Charles W., Morrisville, Pa. Will filed May 3d. Morrisville Methodist church, \$100, "is bequeathed in his own name, and a like sum in the name of his deceased wife, to be used for the payment of a mortgage on the church property."

REMICK, Jacob B., North Cambridge, Mass. By Will. Avon Home, \$10,000; Old Ladies' Home, \$10,000; Cambridge Hospital, \$10,000.

SAYLES, William F., Pawtucket, R. I. Will filed May 14th. For a library building at Pawtucket, \$100,000; Rhode Island Hospital, \$16,000; Rhode Island Homeopathic Hospital, \$16,000.

SCOTT, Charles, Washington, Conn. By Will. American Church Building Fund Commission, \$10,000; Waterbury Hospital, \$5,000; Trinity church, Waterbury, \$5,000; St. John's church, Waterbury, \$5,000.

SHERMAN, H. Leila, Amenia, N. Y. Will filed April 21st. St. Thomas' church, Amenia Union, N. Y., \$3,400. Value of estate, \$50,000.

SIMPSON, Samuel, Wallingford, Conn. Will filed April 18th. Ladies' Library and Reading Room Association (for a memorial building), ground and \$45,000; St. Paul's Episcopal church, \$5,000; Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Conn., \$1,000; Society for the Increase of the Ministry, \$1,000.

SLIMMER, Abraham, Waverly, Ia. By Gift. "A deed of his house and park as a home for the poor people of the county, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality, to be maintained at his own expense during life and endowed at his death."

STERN, John H., Nockamixon, Pa. By Will. Nockamixon Church, \$200; the interest of which is to be used for missionary purposes for fifteen years. After that time the principal to be used for the same purpose.

STRAUSS, Abraham, Chicago, Ill. Will filed April 18th. Michael

Reese Hospital, \$500; Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, \$500. Value of estate, \$250,000.

TALBOT, William H., Indianapolis, Ind. Will filed April 17th. Indianapolis Art Association, \$2,000. Value of estate, \$250,000.

THROOP, Amos G., Los Angeles, Cal. Will filed March 30th. Universalist General Convention (for a Divinity School) \$20,000; Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Cal. Residuary estate. Value of estate, \$90,000.

TREVOR, Mrs. John B., New York City, N. Y. By Gift. Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, \$53,000.

VANDERSALL, Sarah A., Lancaster, Pa. Will filed May 15th. Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mechanicsburg, \$800.

WAHLER, Mrs. Caroline, Terre Haute, Ind. Will filed April 17th. Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., \$5,000; Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., \$5,000; German Lutheran congregation, Terre Haute, real estate.

WALTER, Rev. Jacob A., Washington, D. C. Will filed April 16th. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, \$750; St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, \$750; House of the Good Shepherd, \$500; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, St. Rose's Industrial School, St. Vincent de Paul's Society of Washington, residuary estate.

Charity Organization Society Summary for May.

	MAY, 1894.	MAY, 1893.
Financial.		
Current receipts from contributions.....	\$941 87	\$1,650 00
Current expenses.....	3,962 50	3,445 09
New members.....	14	33
Registration Bureau.		
Requests for information.....	312	144
Reports sent out.....	475	339
District Work.		
New cases.....	666	345
Visits by agents.....	4014	2010
Consultations at offices.....	674	590
Street Beggars.		
Total number dealt with.....	69	47
Of whom were warned.....	25	13
Of whom were arrested and committed.....	44	34
Wayfarer's Lodge and Wood Yard.		
<i>516 West 28th Street.</i>		
Days' work given.....	986	
Loads of wood sold.....	470	250
Park Avenue Laundry.		
<i>589 Park Avenue.</i>		
Women employed.....	47	29
Days' work given.....	522	432
Receipts for work done.....	\$672 69	\$653 26
Penny Provident Fund.		
<i>101 East 22d Street.</i>		
Stamp stations.....	264	221
Depositors.....	40,546	30,000
Deposits.....	\$24,578 38	\$21,541 11
Workrooms for Unskilled Women.		
<i>49 Prospect Place.</i>		
APRIL TO JUNE 1, 1894.		
Days' work given.....	788	
Permanent employment found for.....	12	

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